



1 REORDER PARAGRAPHS

1.1 LANGUAGE OF CHIMPANZEES

- A. A simple way to disprove the Innateness Hypothesis, as linguists call it, is to demonstrate that other species have the capacity to speak but for some reason simply have not developed speech.
- B. A logical candidate for such a species is the chimpanzee, which shares 98.4% of the human genetic code.
- C. Chimpanzees cannot speak because, unlike humans, their vocal cords are located higher in their throats and cannot be controlled as well as human vocal cords.
- D. It does not follow from their lack of speech, however, that chimpanzees are incapable of language, that is, a human-like grammar.
- E. Perhaps they can acquire grammar and speak if they could only use grammar some way other than with a voice. The obvious alternative is sign language.

1.2 LINGUISTICS

- A. It is wrong to exaggerate the similarity between language and other cognitive skills, because language stands apart in several ways.
- B. For one thing, the use of language is universal—all normally developing children learn to speak at least one language, and many learn more than one.
- C. By contrast, not everyone becomes proficient at complex mathematical reasoning, few people learn to paint well, and many people cannot carry a tune.
- D. Because everyone is capable of learning to speak and understand language, it may seem to be simple.
- E. But just the opposite is true—language is one of the most complex of all human cognitive abilities.

1.3 CENTRAL BANKS

- A. In most countries it is only the government, through their central banks, who are permitted to issue currency.
- B. But in Scotland three banks are still allowed to issue banknotes.
- C. The first Scottish bank to do this was the Bank of Scotland.

- D. When this bank was founded in 1695, Scots coinage was in short supply and of uncertain value, compared with English, Dutch, Flemish or French coin.
- E. To face growth of trade it was deemed necessary to remedy this lack of an adequate currency.

1.4 SEPAHUA IN PERU

- A. Sepahua, a ramshackle town on the edge of Peru's Amazon jungle, nestles in a pocket on the map where a river of the same name flows into the Urubamba.
- B. That pocket denotes a tiny patch of legally loggable land sandwiched between four natural reserves, all rich in mahogany and accessible from the town.
- C. In 2001 the government, egged on by WWF, a green group, tried to regulate logging in the relatively small part of the Peruvian Amazon where this is allowed.
- D. It abolished the previous system of annual contracts.
- E. Instead, it auctioned 40-year concessions to areas ruled off on a map, with the right to log 5% of the area each year. The aim was to encourage strict management plans and sustainable extraction.

1.5 MARKET VS. POLICY

- A. Markets may be good at encouraging innovation, and following trends, but there were no good at ensuring social inequality.
- B. They had become rapidly dominated by powerful enterprises who were unable to act in their own interests, against the interests of both workers and consumers.
- C. There had already been some legislation to prevent such abuses such as various Factory Acts to prevent the exploitation of child workers, or Acts designed to prevent manufacturers from adulterating bread.
- D. Mill was able to see an expanded role for the State in such legislation to protect us against powerful interests.
- E. He was able to argue that the State was the only organ that was genuinely capable of responding to social needs and social interests, unlike markets.

1.6 INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE

- A. International date line, imaginary line on the earth's surface, generally following the 180° meridian of longitude, where, by international agreement, travelers change dates.
- B. (Traveling eastward across the line, one subtracts one calendar day; traveling westward, one adds a day.)
- C. The date line is necessary to avoid a confusion that would otherwise result.

- D. For example, if an airplane were to travel westward with the sun, 24 hr would elapse as it circled the globe, but it would still be the same day for those in the airplane while it would be one day later for those on the ground below them.
- E. The same problem would arise if two travelers journeyed in opposite directions to a point on the opposite side of the earth, 180° of longitude distant.
- F. The apparent paradox is resolved by requiring that the traveler crossing the date line change his date, thus bringing the travelers into agreement when they meet.

1.7 VOLKSWAGEN

- A. Despite posting healthy profits, Volkswagen shares trade at a discount to peers due to bad reputation among investors.
- B. The main problem with Volkswagen is the past.
- C. Many investors have been disappointed and frightened away.
- D. A disastrous capital hike, an expensive foray into truck business and uncertainty about the reason for a share buyback have in recent years left investors bewildered.
- E. Volkswagen shares trade at about nine times the 2002 estimated earnings, compared to BMW's 19 and are the second cheapest in the sector.

1.8 SYDNEY FIREWORKS

- A. Fireworks and special effects, including a red "waterfall" from the bridge base, will turn the structure built in 1932 into a giant Aboriginal flag shortly after the sun sets for the last time in 2015.
- B. "It's about how we're all so affected by the harbour and its surrounds, how special it is to all of us and how it moves us," said the Welcome to Country's creative director, Rhoda Roberts.
- C. From 8:40pm, the bridge will be turned into a canvas showing the Welcome to Country ceremony.
- D. Fireworks and special effects will also turn the bridge into a giant Aboriginal flag before the 9pm fireworks display.

1.9 BOUNDARY OF WELFARE

- A. In the early years of the twenty-first century the impact of immigrants on the welfare state and, specifically, the capacity of the welfare state to absorb large numbers of immigrants has become a staple of discussion among policy makers and politicians.
- B. It is also a recurrent theme in the press, from the highbrow pages of Prospect to the populism of the Daily Mail.
- C. Inevitably, these discussions focus on present-day dilemmas.
- D. But the issues themselves are not new and have historical roots that go much deeper than have been acknowledged.

1.10 JET STREAM

- A. Jet stream, narrow, swift currents or tubes of air found at heights ranging from 7 to 8 mi (11.3–12.9 km) above the surface of the earth.
- B. They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent air masses.
- C. Instead of moving along a straight line, the jet stream flows in a wavelike fashion; the waves propagate eastward (in the Northern Hemisphere) at speeds considerably slower than the wind speed itself.
- D. Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tail winds or head winds are encountered, in the Northern Hemisphere the jet stream is sought by eastbound aircraft, in order to gain speed and save fuel, and avoided by westbound aircraft.

1.11 EVOLUTION PROGRESS

- A. Others, however, believe that the fossil evidence suggests that, at various stages in the history of life, evolution progressed rapidly, in spurts, and that major changes occurred at these points.
- B. An evolving group may have reached a stage at which it had an advantage over other groups and was able to exploit new niches in nature. Climate change may also have produced a "spurt", as might the extinction of other groups or species, leaving many niches vacant.
- C. Today, many years later, many believe that evolution has progressed at the same steady rate and that the absence of transitional forms can be explained by Darwin's argument that there are huge gaps in the fossil record and that transition usually occurred in one restricted locality.
- D. Paleontologists still argue about the origins of major groups, though new fossil finds since Darwin's time have cleared up many of the disparities in the fossil record. Even during Darwin's lifetime, some transitional forms were found.

1.12 WEB SECURITY

- A. In the lobby of Google's headquarters in Mountain View, California, computer screens display lists of the words being entered into the company's search engine.
- B. Although Google says the system is designed to filter out any scandalous or potentially compromising queries, the fact that even a fraction of searches can be seen by visitors to the world's biggest search company is likely to come as a shock to internet users who think of web browsing as a private affair.
- C. That may be changing.
- D. Over the past year, a series of privacy gaffes and government attempts to gain access to internet users' online histories have, along with consolidation among online search and advertising groups, thrust the issue of internet privacy into the spotlight.
- E. This presents a challenge to Google and other internet search companies, which have built a multi-billion dollar industry out of targeted advertising based on the information users reveal about themselves online.

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